

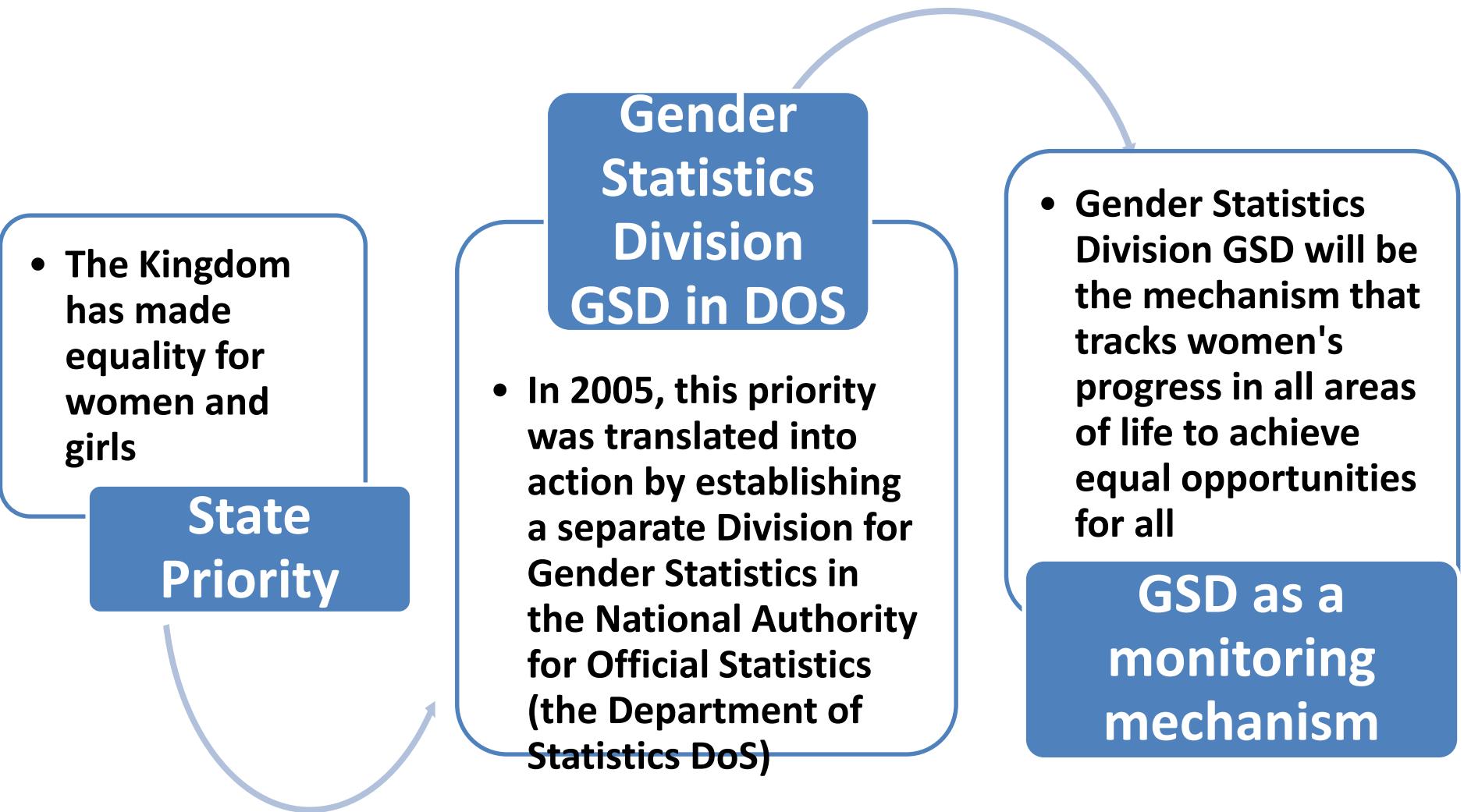
**The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) ,  
13th Meeting  
7-8 November 2019 , NY, USA**

# **Review of Jordan's practices in measuring and monitoring gender equality**

**Manal Sweidan  
Head of Gender Statistics Division  
Department of Statistics - Jordan**

# Institutional framework of Gender Statistics

## GS within the Department of Statistics (DoS)



# Production of GS: the Status

## Processing Data

- The GSD follows well-established data processes and institutional arrangements for collecting GS.

## Sources of Data

- 75 % of GS are collected through DoS surveys & censuses, the rest is collected from administrative records by re-calculating the indicators and formulating them in new tables

## Gender gap Index

The gender gap index is calculated to pinpoint differences between men & women to reflect on prevailing situations, so that decision-makers can take action to reduce these gaps

# Production of GS: An Example

## Access to Economic Resources

Indicator	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Source
Individuals borrowed from commercial banks (%)	79.7%	20.3%	59.4%	Central Bank of Jordan, 2018
<b>Monetary values</b> of loans (%)	81.5%	18.5%	<b>63.0%</b>	
Depositors at the commercial banks (%)	65.6%	<b>34.4%</b>	31.2%	
<b>Monetary values</b> of deposits (%)	73.0%	<b>27.0%</b>	46.0%	
Securities (shares) owners (%)	55.7%	<b>44.3%</b>	11.4%	Amman Stock Exchange Market, 2018
<b>Monetary values</b> of Securities (Shares) (%)	76.4%	<b>23.6%</b>	52.8%	

# Production of GS: the Gaps

GSD keeps a tremendous amount of social, economic, geographic and demographic data disaggregated by sex

However, The social development sector is in need of new gender-sensitive indicators. For example, there is nearly no public disaggregated data concerning victims of domestic violence, the poor, juveniles, the elderly, children in foster care.

Jordan also faces challenges in technically demanding or emerging areas such as measuring time use on unpaid care and domestic work.

# GS Access and Dissemination

**GS are regularly published using modern technologies, including electronic Dissemination on the DOS website**

**A number of databases were built and made available in the form of time series to users in order to provide reliable comparisons between women and men**

**These databases, housed on the DoS website, include: 1. Women Statistics, 2. Gender Indicators Database, 3. The Gender Statistics Interactive Database**

# a. Women Indicators Database

<http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/population/woman-statistics/>

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Women's statistics by year selected 2017 ▾

Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females Aged 15 Years and above, 2017

- Select Status -- ▾
- Select Status --
  - Marital Status
  - Marital Status and Education Level
  - Education Level
  - Economic Activity
  - Occupation
  - Economic Activity Status Education Level
  - Economic Activity Status Marital Status
  - Economic Activity Status

-- Select province -- ▾

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# b. Gender Indicators Database

<http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/population/gender-indicators/>



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2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008

## Jordanian Woman Indicators Gender Perspective, 2017

Province tables:

-- Select province -- ▾

-- Select sector -- ▾

Execute

Kingdom tables:

-- Select sector -- ▾

Execute

-- Select sector --

Education

Economy

Population

Social Indicators

Law

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# c. Interactive Gender Database:

[http://jorinfo.dos.gov.jo/PXWeb2014R2/Menu.aspx?px\\_language=en&px\\_db=Gender+Statistics&rxid=89486a61-b62a-4a90-83ae-b26d09cadccc](http://jorinfo.dos.gov.jo/PXWeb2014R2/Menu.aspx?px_language=en&px_db=Gender+Statistics&rxid=89486a61-b62a-4a90-83ae-b26d09cadccc)



>> - Jordanian Women Statistics >> Governorates >>

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females aged 15 years and above by Marital Status & Governorate,2010-2016

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females aged 15 years and above by Marital Status & Governorate,2010-2016

Information Footnotes

Mark your selections and choose between table on screen and file format. **Marking tips**  
For variables marked \* you need to select at least one value

Time *	Governorate *	Marital Status *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total 7 Selected 0 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="▶"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total 12 Selected 0 Amman Balqa Zarqa Madaba Irbid Mafraq Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="▶"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total 4 Selected 0 Never Married Married Divorced Widowed Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="▶"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row



>> - Jordanian Women Statistics >> Governorates >>

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females aged 15 years and above by Marital Status & Governorate,2010-2016

Edit and Calculate Save table as Table - Layout 2

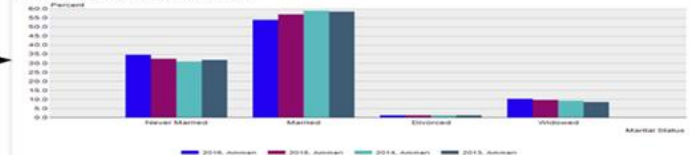
Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females aged 15 years and above by Marital Status & Governorate,2010-2016

	Amman				
	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
2016	34.6	53.8	1.2	10.3	
2015	32.4	56.8	1.1	9.7	
2014	30.9	58.9	1.1	9.1	
2013	31.8	58.4	1.1	8.6	

Information

Unit: Percent Chart settings: Chart - Bar

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Females aged 15 years and above by Marital Status & Governorate,2010-2016



Number of selected data cells are: 0 (maximum number allowed is 100,000)  
Presentation on screen is limited to 1,000 rows and 30 columns

Table - Layout 2 Continue

# Gender Statistics Use

- There is political will to increase the use of evidence-based data, and there is a growing understanding of the importance of good gender statistics.
- Based on this fact, Jordan has carried out substantial reforms to national laws to eliminate discrimination against women and adopted a variety of policies related to gender equality and women's empowerment. An example of this is followed

# Example of GS Use

## The case of Child Marriage in Jordan

The legal age of marriage in Jordan is 18 for men and women but the chief justice's discretion this may be **lowered for girls aged 15 and above** if a judge deems it in their best interest.

Child marriage cases were on the rise threatening the essence of the whole marriage institution & destroying the life and dreams of children. According to the Islamic Justice Department statistics, **61,518 marriages of underage girls** took place in Jordan from **2012 to 2017**.

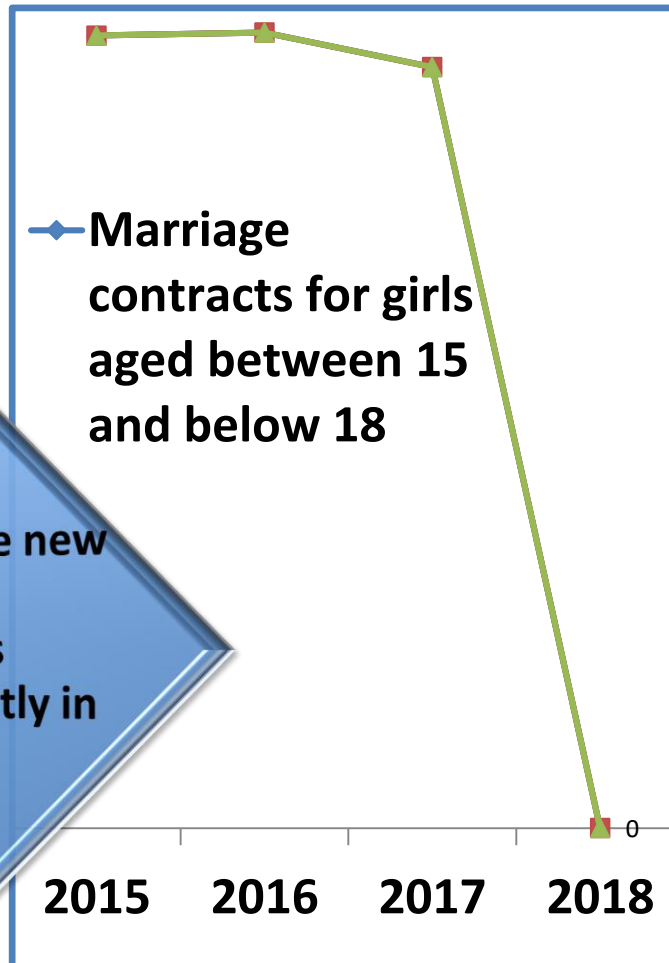
# Example of GS Use

## The case of Child Marriage in Jordan

In 2017, new regulations were introduced;

1. If such marriages are considered a necessity to achieve public interest after ensuring consent and free choice provided that the married couple is fully competent in all issues related to marriage.
2. There must be a maximum 15 year age difference between man and woman,
3. The husband must have no other wives
4. **The marriage must not prevent a girl from continuing her education.**

As a result of these new regulations, child marriage contracts dropped significantly in 2018



# Gender Statistics Use..cont

- The Government's National Reports to various international mechanisms use GS extensively in establishing compliance and reporting on gender equality implementation progress.
- **Examples of the most visible uses of gender statistics include:**
  1. The 2017 Voluntary National Review on the SDGs with **SDG5** as one of the thematic areas;
  2. Monitoring reports for CEDAW and BPfA
  3. The MDG 5 indicators (concluding report).

# GS in the legal and strategy frameworks for official statistics

GS have not been included in national statistics legislation and there is **no national policy for GS**

The three national strategies for statistics development **made no reference for GS**

# Budgetary resources for statistical activities

**There is no dedicated budget for gender statistics in Jordan, although the GSD itself is funded through the DoS.**

**There is insufficient funding allocated for the production of gender statistics from within national budgets, or from international partners**

**There is no dedicated funding for undertaking specific surveys or research**

**The transformative work  
achieved during Jordan's  
journey in Gender Statistics**



# Jordan's Membership in the IAEG-GS and the Global Forum on GS

This membership enriched GS in Jordan by identifying best practices and provided an opportunity to shed light on the gender situation in Jordan by presenting various topics relevant to the country context such as:

Gender Pay Gap.

Migration from a Gender Perspective.

Engendering Population Census.

Case of Maternal Mortality in Jordan.

Women Access to Economic Resources...etc.

# Gender Indicators at GIS website

## <http://gisweb.dos.gov.jo:3001/#/>

The screenshot displays the Jordan GIS Census website interface. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://gisweb.dos.gov.jo:3001/#/>. The website header includes the Department of Statistics logo and navigation options such as 'Advanced Search', 'Number of Services', 'Search By Drawing', 'Paint Layers', 'Print', and 'Contact Us'. A search bar is located on the right side of the header.

The main content area features a map of Jordan with a blue outline highlighting the country's borders. A dropdown menu is open under the 'Sector' tab, listing the following categories:

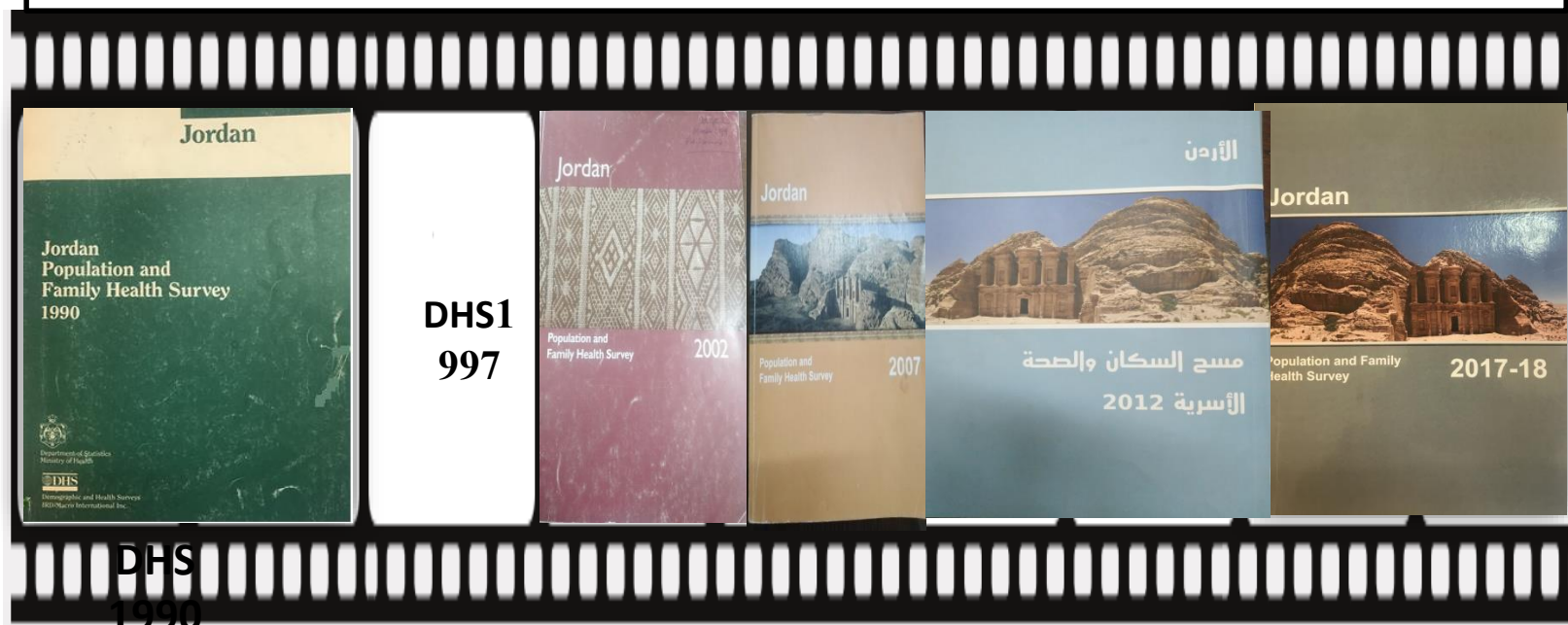
- Sector
- Population
- Buildings, Houses and Households
- Health insurance
- Education
- Functional Difficulties
- Gender**
- Refugees

The map shows various governorates labeled: Irbid, Ajloun, Balqa, Zarqa, Amman, Ma'abha, Karak, Tafleeh, Ma'an, and Aqaba. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances of 0, 50, and 100 km. An inset map at the bottom right shows the location of Jordan within the Middle East region.

# Population and Family Health Survey JPFHS, 2017-2018

**What distinguishes the latest survey from the  
previous surveys?**

**Jordan conducted seven JPFHS surveys since 1990**

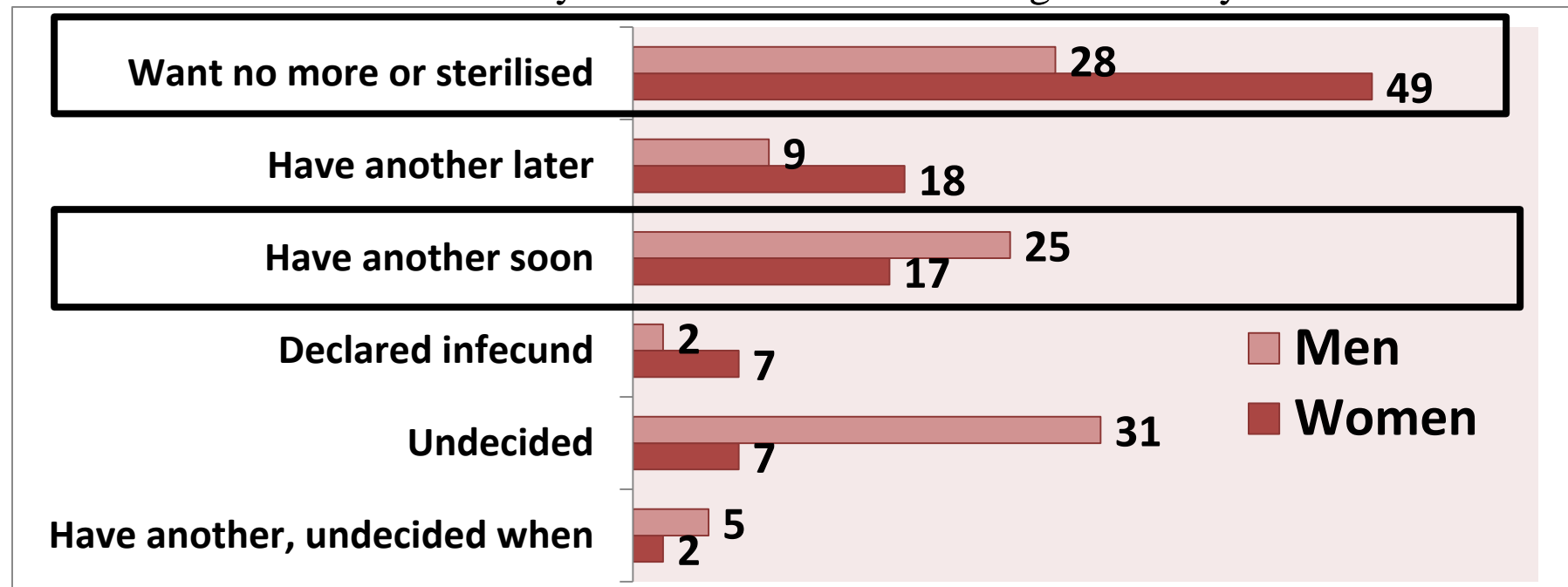


# What distinguishes the latest survey from the previous surveys? **Including a Male Survey.**

The added value from adding the Male questionnaire were

- ✓ To reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their reproductive health
- ✓ To reduce stereotypes, social and cultural factors that may stimulate gender bias and impede the intended uses of gender statistics

Percent distribution of currently married women & men age 15-49 by desire for children



# What distinguishes the latest survey from the previous surveys?

## Producing Indicators for the Syrian Population

As a middle-income Arab States country struggling with effects of the Syria Crisis, the opportunity for Jordan to improve gender statistics would provide a good and timely example for other countries in the region. Therefore, one of the objectives of the JPFHS-7 was to produce indicators for the Syrian population

**Child Marriage**

**14% of women age 20-49 were married before age 18**

**13% among Jordanian women**

**35% among Syrian women**

**17% among women of other nationalities**



**What distinguishes the latest survey from the previous surveys?**

## **Measuring SDG indicator 5.6.1**

### **SDG Indicator 5.6.1**

**DoS was able to measure the SDG indicator # 5.6.1**

**“Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care” by adding two questions to the women’s questionnaire. These questions were:**

**Q1054: Whether a women can say no to her husband / partner if she doesn’t want to have sexual intercourse**

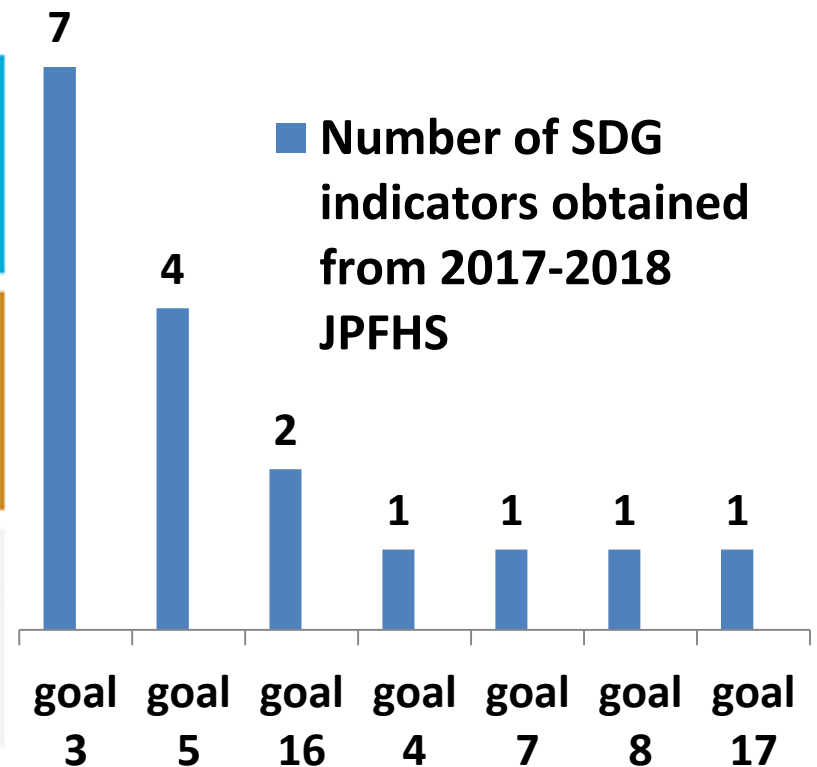
**Q1055: Could you ask your husband to use a condom if you wanted him to?**

**In Jordan, 58% of married women freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care. This percentage is higher than the global one (52%)**

What distinguishes the latest survey from the previous surveys?

## Measuring Different SDGs Indicators

JPFHS, 2017-2018 provided an opportunity to measure **17 indicators** from various Sustainable Development Goals



# What distinguishes the latest survey from the previous surveys?

## **Measuring Physical Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands**

**One of the noteworthy steps in the JPFHS, 2017-2018 was measuring initiation of physical violence by wives by adding the following question:**

**Q 1309: Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you**

**One percent of ever-married women age 15-49 reported initiating physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them**



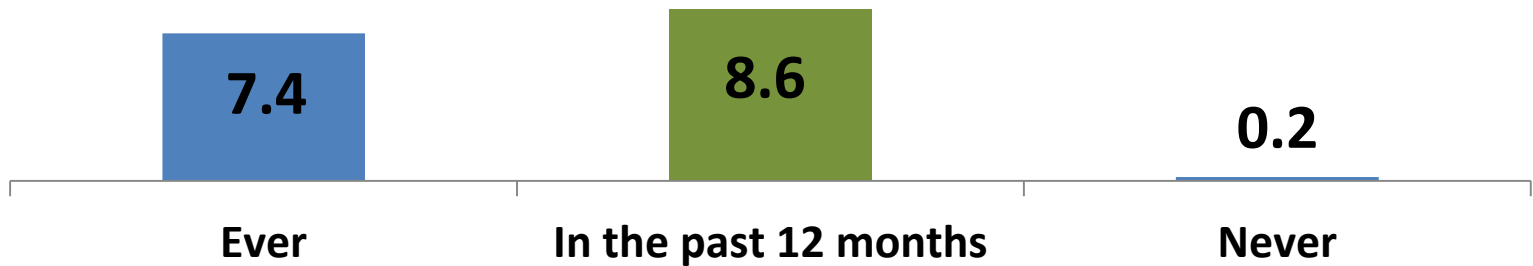


# Measuring Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband by **characteristics' of women**

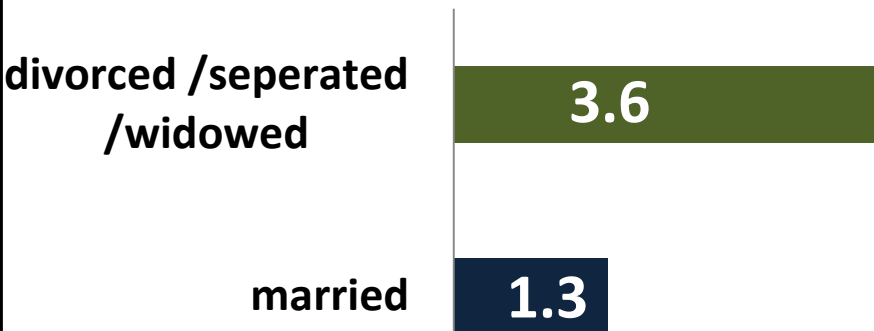
## Women's experience of spousal physical violence

1



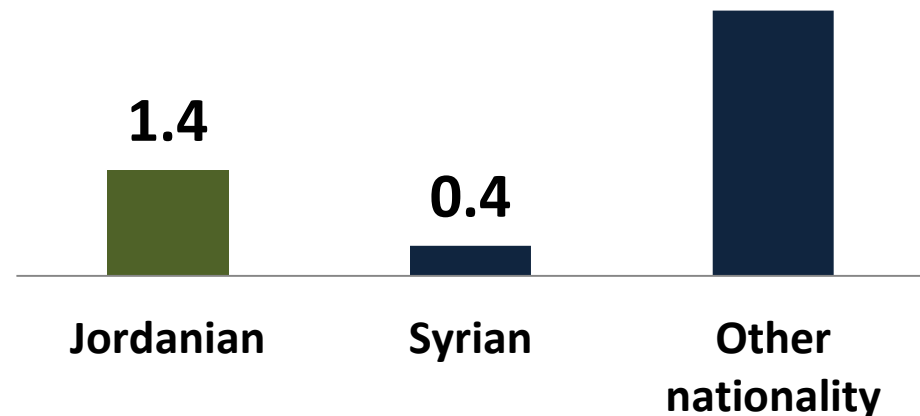
## marital status of women

2



## Nationality

3

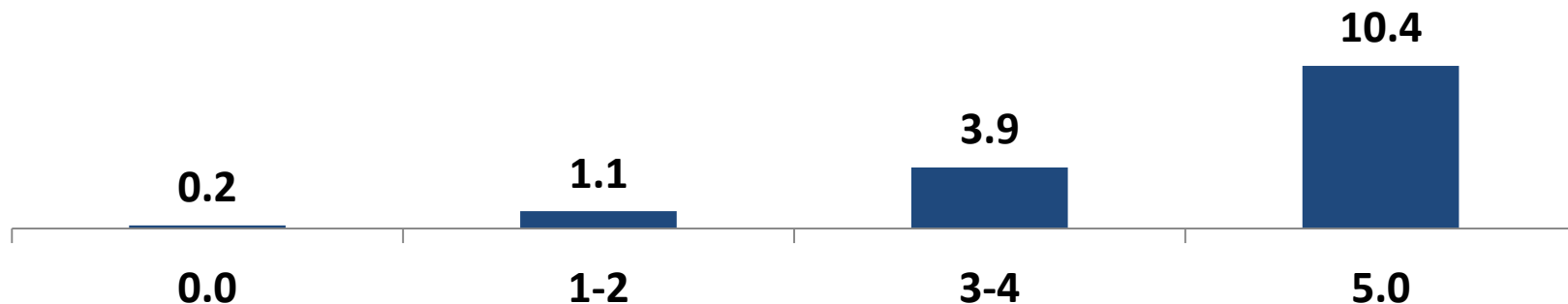


# Measuring Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband, according to their **husband's characteristics** & **women's empowerment indicators**

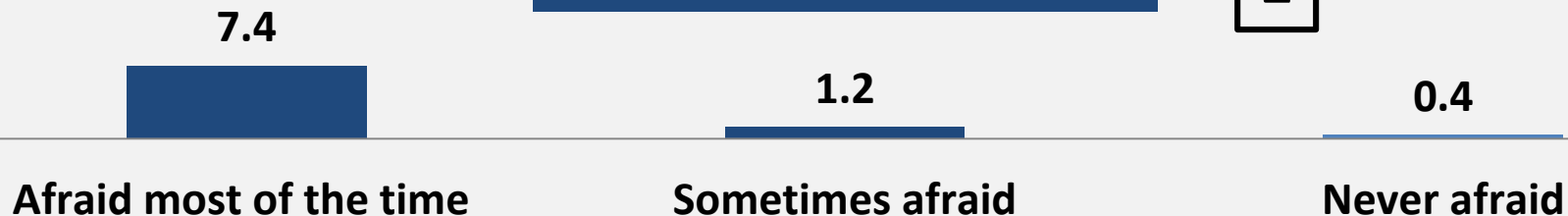
**Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>3</sup>**

**1**



**Woman afraid of husband**

**2**



# The SDG 5 Lens

## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Jordan's Government reported baselines for 64 per cent of the SDG 5 indicators.



# The SDG 5 Lens

Jordan has completed key activities for SDG monitoring and implementation, including 11-point roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda, and a Voluntary National Report (VNR) on the Status of Implementation of SDGs

The VNR did not focus on GS per se, and when it did mention disaggregated data, the focus was more on the production side of data on SDG indicators.

Point 6 among the 11-point roadmap relates to GS specifically:  
“Continuing to mainstream gender in all national development plans in-line with the SDGs, mapping of gender indicator gaps and establishment of a gender databases

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



# **Concluding Thoughts: Towards Stronger Theories of Change**

**Jordan is making significant effort towards improved data collection level and policy formation. But, the critical question remains:**

**How do we translate advances into tangible change within Jordanian society?**

**Throughout the lifecycle of data collection, data use, policy making, and accountability we must strive towards increased intentionality.**

**Only through strong, cohesive theories of change and thoughtful collaboration between data producers, data users, and policy makers can we hope to unleash the potential of women in Jordan and around the world.**

**With good data and accountability,  
we can push for political change and  
solve complex societal problems.**

*Thank you for listening and  
watching*

**Ms. Manal Sweidan**

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**Department of Statistics-Jordan**

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